

# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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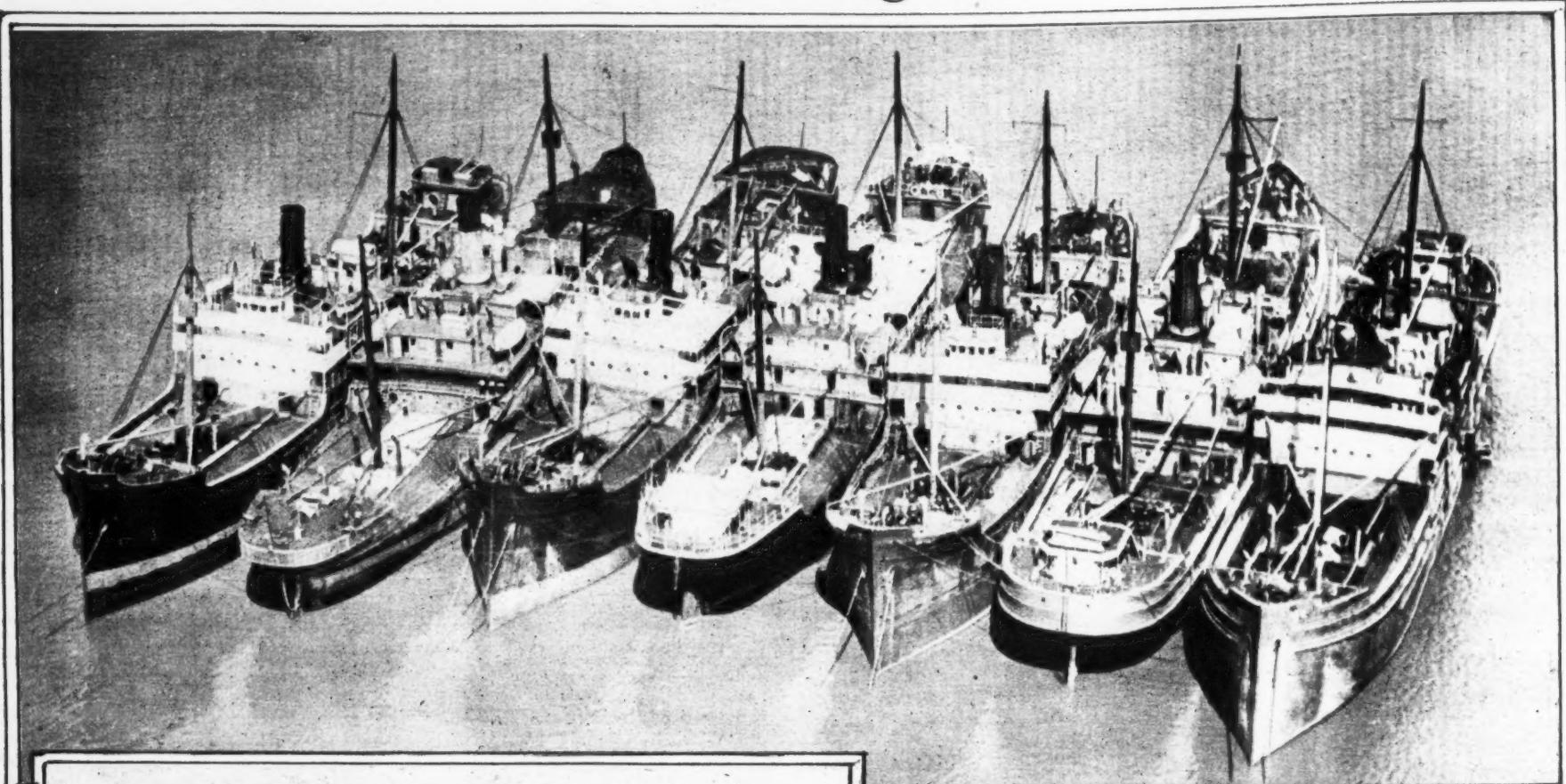


INA CLAIRE

Whose delightful acting and attractive personality have accounted in large measure for the success of "The Gold Diggers," in which she plays the leading feminine role.

(© Alfred Cheney Johnston.)

## Flashlights

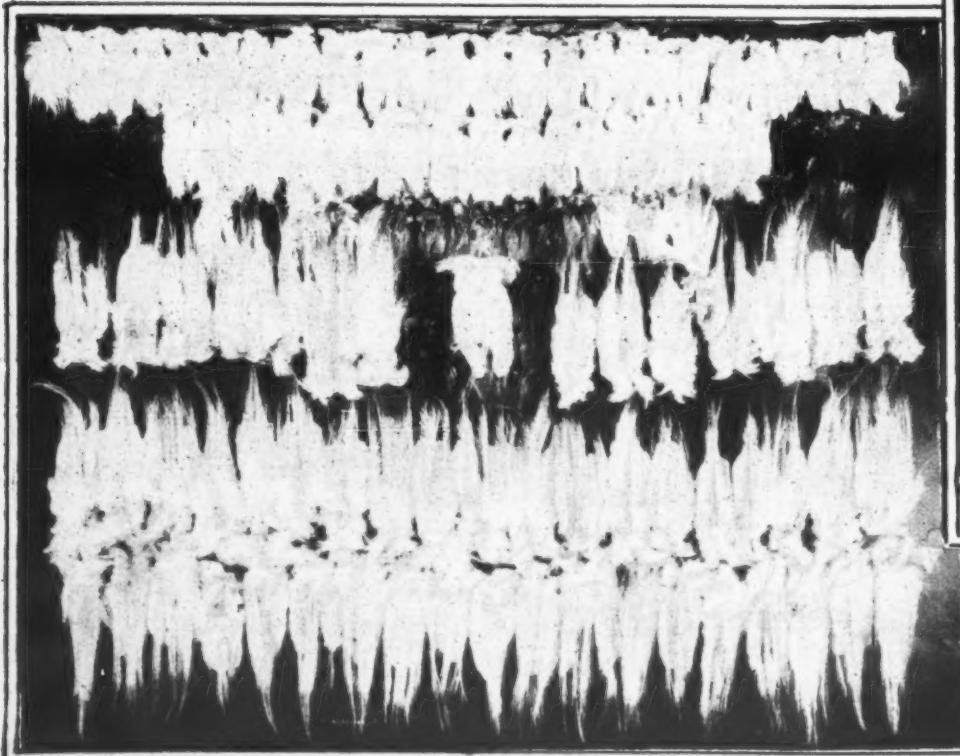


Results of one night's poisoning operations against prairie dogs by the Biological Survey. On a 320-acre tract in Arizona 1,641 prairie dogs were collected in one day. These only represented part of those killed, as many died in their burrows. Injury to crops made their destruction necessary.

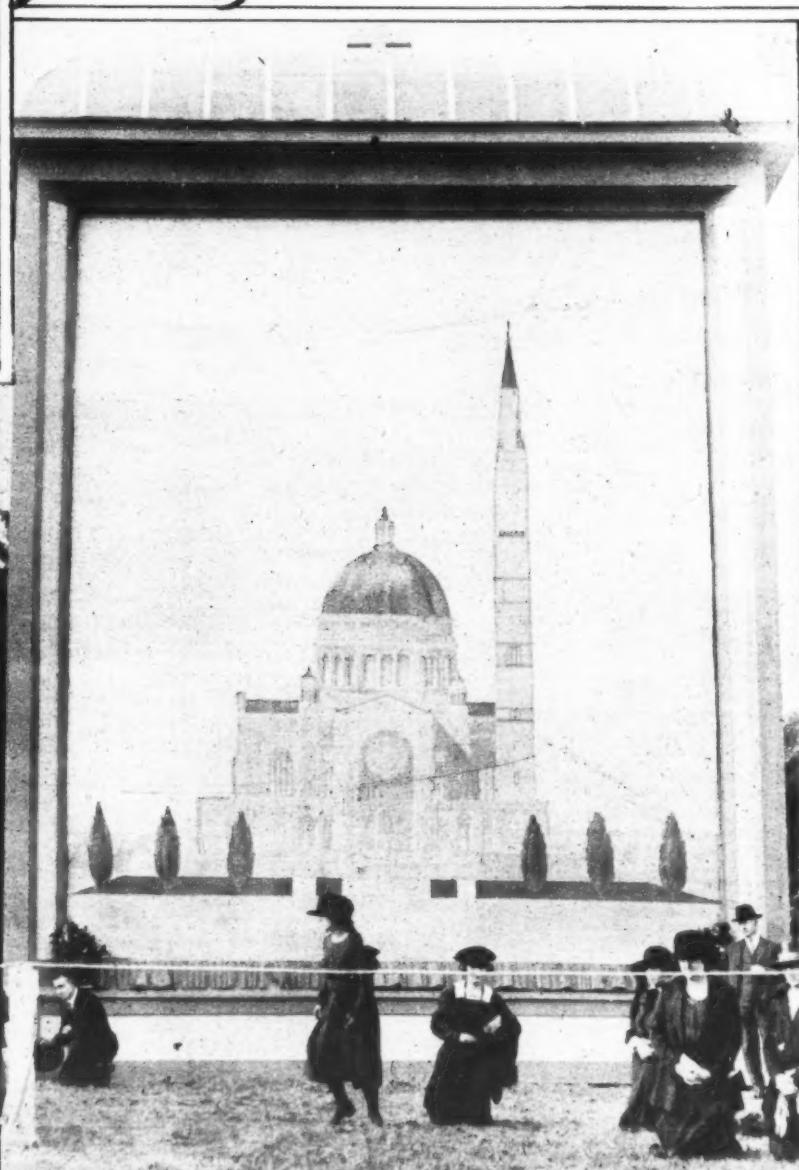
(© Keystone View Co.)

Some of the hundreds of wooden ships built by the United States Shipping Board during the war which are being permitted to rot in the James River and other waterways. More than 250 were built, but now that the need of them for war purposes has passed no one cares to buy them.

(© International.)



Plumes of snowy herons, egrets, and blue herons seized by U. S. game wardens in Florida. Violators of the law were heavily fined in the courts.  
(© Keystone View Co.)



Projected National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception at Washington, to be one of the greatest Catholic basilicas in the world. Cornerstone was laid Sept. 23. (© International.)

**NOTICE TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS:**—The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL will pay \$10 for the best photographic print of any big event in the United States or Canada of the week's news taken by an amateur photographer. The editors will make the choice. Any other submitted prints used will be paid for at \$2 each. Prints not used will be returned only if postage is sent. Send the prints unmounted, any size. Address THE MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, Room 1708, Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

## Incidents and Personalities in the Presidential Campaign



GOVERNOR CALVIN COOLIDGE

Latest photograph of the Republican nominee for the Vice Presidency.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE

Photograph made during her recent visit to New York. She wears as ornament party emblem of the elephant.

(© Underwood  
Underwood)



GOVERNOR COX

Speaking from rear of train to a great audience at Fremont, Nebraska, on his recent Western trip.

(© International.)



Representatives of twenty-five nationalities dressed in native costumes were the feature of the visit of thousands of women voters to Senator Harding's porch at Marion, Ohio, on Woman's Day, Oct. 2. Senator and Mrs. Harding greeted them cordially.

(© International.)

## Interesting Events in America and Her Island Possessions



Enormous throng of 30,000 people gathered at Eden Park, Cincinnati, Sept 19, on the occasion of the second annual Music Festival and Community Sing. Every available inch of space was occupied from the walls and steps of the band stand up the slopes on all sides and as far as the eye could see under the trees and hidden from view over the crest of the hill. There was an orchestra that gave several selections and there were also tenor solos. But the main feature was the community singing, which was remarkably inspiring and impressive.

(© Rusney.)

City of Richmond, Virginia, photographed by a U. S. Army aviator. He was favored with excellent weather and the picture secured was wonderfully distinct. On the highest point of the city, surrounded by venerable shade trees, is the Capitol Building, an interesting structure erected in 1785. In the square before it is Crawford's equestrian statue of Washington, surrounded by other statues of the statesmen who have made Virginia famous. Adjoining the Capitol square are the City Hall, the State Library, and St. Paul's Church.

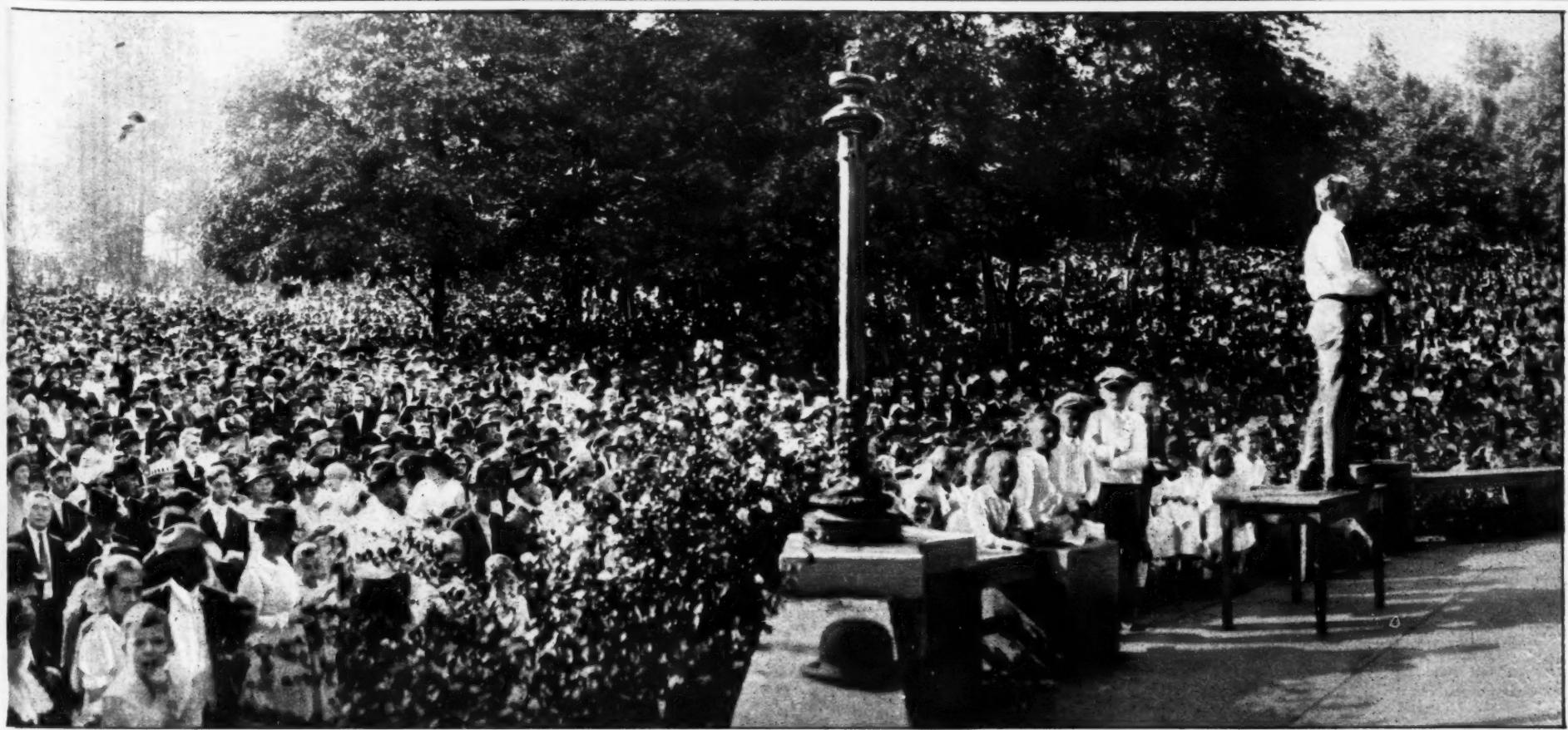
(© U. S. Army Air Service, from International.)



Strike of sugar plantation workers in Hawaii. They are here shown parading through the streets of Honolulu. The sugar planters are paying the male workers 77 cents a day and the female workers 47 cents. Even with the cost of living in that tropic paradise as small as it is, the wage is insufficient, especially in view of the fact that the prices received by the planters were greater than ever before.

(© Underwood &amp; Underwood.)

## Gathered and Illustrated For Mid-Week Readers



The band stand at the Cincinnati Community Sing, with Will R. Reeves, the song leader, conducting with the help of a megaphone. It was the second event of the kind, and its great success will make it probably a permanent institution.

(© Runey.)



New York Central line's refrigerator cars being rebuilt at East Rochester, N.Y. More than 100,000 freight cars have been restored to service in the last eight months.



An invention that contributes greatly to the comfort of automobile drivers is that here shown. It takes only from 20 to 30 seconds to get the rim off from the old shoe and fit it into the new shoe. A pressure of the foot and the work is done.

(© International.)



LORD RATHCREEDEN

Head of the British delegation to the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, placing a wreath on the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon during his visit to the capital. The interest taken by the British in the Pilgrim journey is marked.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



Ident of the Canadian Senate. W. H. de Beaufort, Acting Minister from the Netherlands, is standing directly behind Ambassador Geddes. The delegation visited Mount Vernon on the Presidential yacht Mayflower.

Delegates from England, Canada, and the Netherlands to the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims. Left to right, seated, are Ambassador Geddes, Secretary Daniels, Lord Rathcreeden, and Senator Raoul Dandurand, President of the Canadian Senate. W. H. de Beaufort, Acting Minister from the Netherlands, is standing directly behind Ambassador Geddes. The delegation visited Mount Vernon on the Presidential yacht Mayflower.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

# Striking Phases in Italy's Economic Situation Developed

A REMARKABLE development in the struggle between labor and capital in Italy was the recent invasion and seizure of metallurgical plants by the workmen. By Sept. 12 practically all the foundries and factories in Turin and Milan had come within the control of the workmen. The plants utilized the service of more than half a million operatives and 1,000,000 horse power was required to run them. Their products enter into nearly every Italian industry, while the by-products sustain the small army of manufacturers and artisans throughout the peninsula. The plants since their seizure have been run under Soviet committees and red flags have flown over the buildings. To the outside world the proceeding looked like a downright confiscation, but the Italian Government refused to interfere by force. Later on conferences were held and a tentative arrangement arrived at that gave the workers a very large measure of supervision over wages, profits, prices and the conditions of manufacture.

Encouraged by the success attained by the workers a movement with many similar features has taken place in Sicily among the peasants. Thousands of armed men have taken possession of the estates belonging to rich and absentee owners. The principle of the seizure seems to have been that any uncultivated land should be made to yield a harvest, even if the actual owner neglected to put it under the plow. Picturesque scenes are said to have taken place in some of the villages where peasants marched in procession waving the national flag, bearing religious standards and singing songs. All parties seem to have sympathized and taken part in the movement. A priest on horseback at Alcamo, with a crucifix in his hand, led the procession which proceeded to occupy the large estate of the Duke of Corigliano.



Meeting of the factory Soviet Committee that ran the F. I. A. T. works at Turin after the owners had been driven out by the workmen who seized and operated the plant.

(C Underwood & Underwood.)



Huge mass meeting of workmen in Turin listening to the account by Red agitators of the seizure of great metallurgical plants in that city. The movement was sudden and followed a long series of unsuccessful negotiations with the owners. The Government refused to use force to quell the men, but sought to effect a settlement by peaceable means.

(C Underwood & Underwood.)

Steel plant in Milan, the largest of the Italian cities. The owners were ejected by armed workmen, the red flag was run up over the buildings, and an attempt was made to operate the works by the men themselves. Their efforts were crippled, however, by the lack of technical skill and insufficiency of raw material.

(C Keystone View Co.)



Scene in one of the great factories in Turin seized by the strikers. They soon found, however, that it was one thing to take possession of a plant and another thing to operate it profitably. They were forced later on to call upon the services of technicians, which were accorded to them, however, only in a limited measure. The Government finally effected a compromise that gave the workers a larger share in the management.

(C Underwood & Underwood.)

# ed by the Seizure of Factory Plants and Large Estates

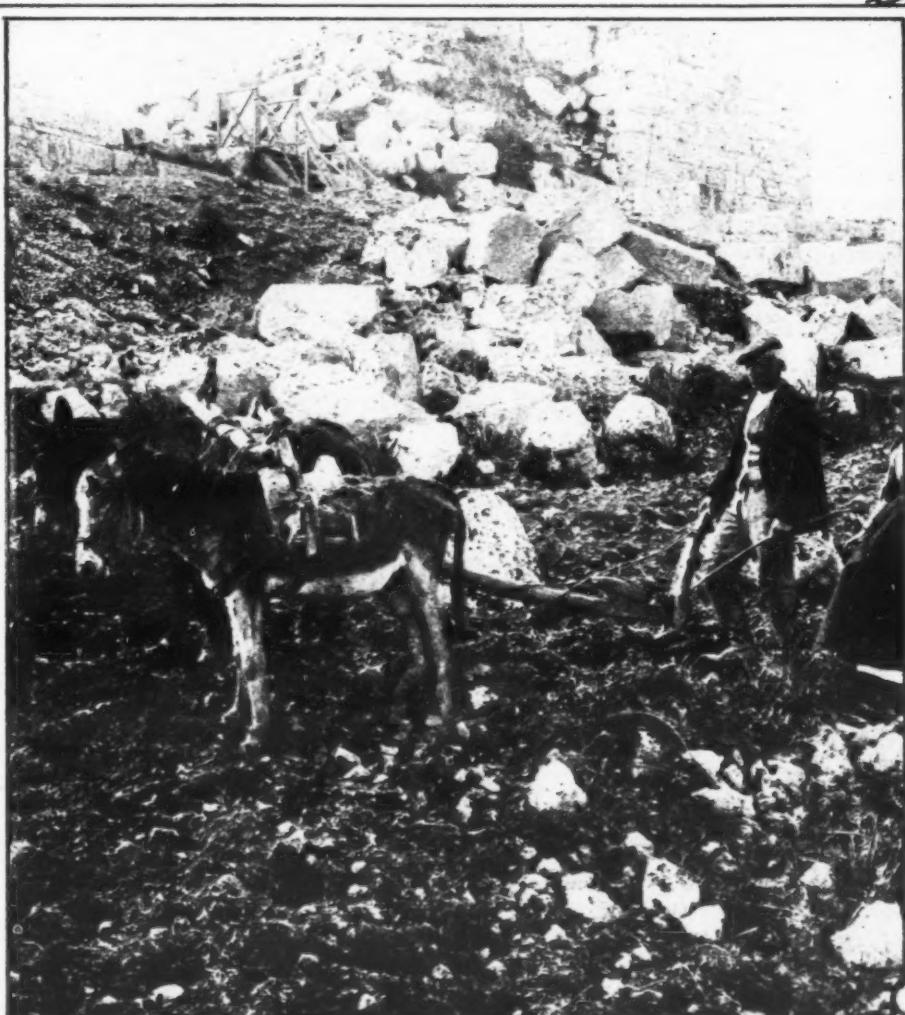


Peasants of Sicily finding a lodging place in the castle of an absentee nobleman. Grievances have existed for a long time because of the custom of many of the rich and titled land-owners to spend their time in the great cities and leave a large portion of their lands uncultivated. The peasants who found it hard to earn a livelihood on their own small patches finally rose and took possession of these unused estates.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Village life at Rocco, Sicily, between Palermo and Monreale. Sicily has come into the news of late because of the seizure of the landed estates of rich absenteeees by the peasants. The movement as far as it has been explained is not confiscation pure and simple, but a determination to utilize land that would otherwise have gone to waste owing to the selfishness and neglect of their titular owners.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Farming at the foot of Fort Euryalos in Sicily, where the people of Syracuse held off the Athenians 414 B. C. The difficulties under which the peasants labor are shown by the rock-strewn land that is being plowed. The hardships they experience in wringing a livelihood from their small holdings explain the recent movement of the peasants in taking possession of the uncultivated grounds belonging to absentee owners.

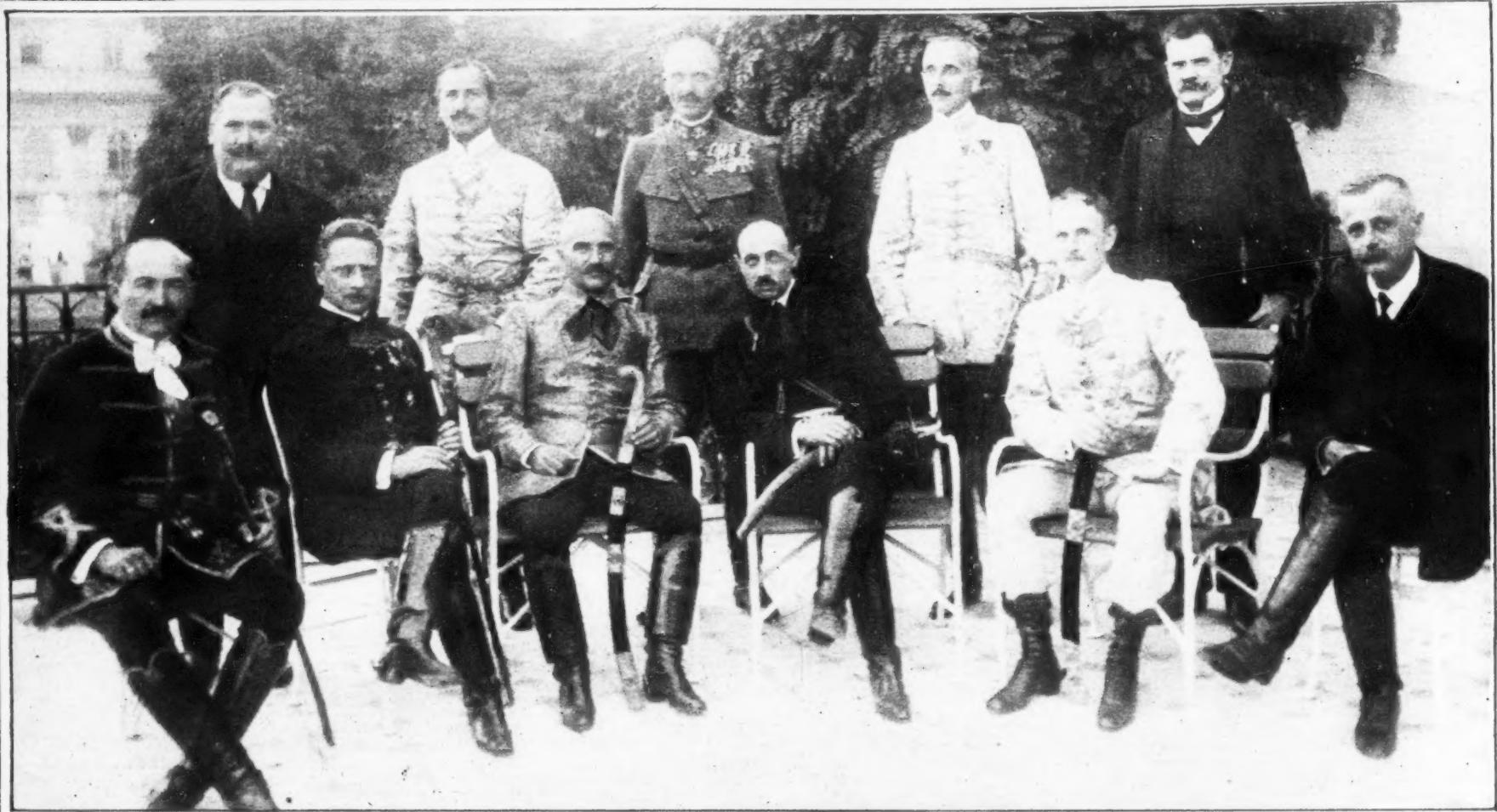
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Picking lemons in a grove on the Conca d'Oro outside Palermo, Sicily. Lemon growing is one of the important industries of the island. The land is fertile, but the amount held by the average peasant is extremely small. On the other hand, there are vast estates belonging to the nobility, who leave them in large part uncultivated, and this neglect has finally led to their seizure by the peasants.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

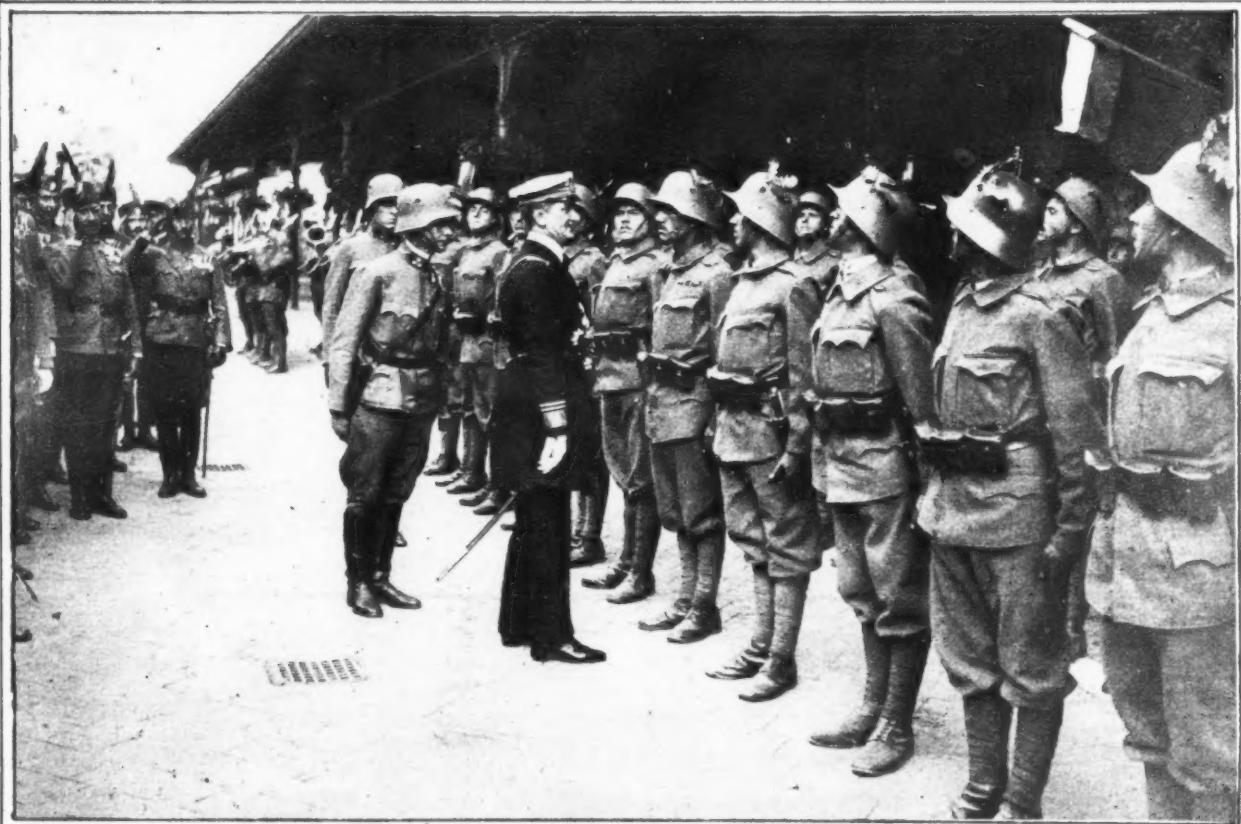
# Reactionary Regime of the Republic of Hungary



New Hungarian Cabinet, most of them in Magyar uniforms. Sitting, left to right, are: Stephen Haller, Instruction; F. Koranyi, Finance; J. Rubinek, Commerce; Count Paul Teleky, Prime Minister; J. Ferdinand, Interior; S. Szabo, Agriculture. Back row: S. Szabo of Putkor, Peasantry; A. Bernard, Welfare; General S. Stretor, War; P. Tamsanyi, Justice; J. Bleyer, Minorities.

(© Keystone View Co.)

**T**HE recent trend of events in Hungary has been in the direction of a monarchy. This is due to some extent to the reaction from the Communist Government of Bela Kun and the return to power of the Magyar element that formerly controlled affairs. The present Regent or Protector of Hungary is Admiral Horthy, who is something of a national hero because of a brilliant record in the World War. He is not of the aristocratic class, but comes from a family of land owners. His sympathies are strongly reactionary, and he is supposed to be doing all in his power to secure the return of the monarchy, preferably in the person of some member of the Hapsburg family. All reports indicate that since the overthrow of Bela Kun there has been a "White" terror in Hungary that paralleled if it did not exceed the "Red" terror that preceded it. Severe measures were taken against those who were alleged to have been guilty of crimes under the Communist régime. Czerny, one of the leaders, and the "Lenin Boys," who had ruthlessly carried out the orders of the Red dictator, were put to death. If the early executions, however, were justified, it soon became evident that the new Government was going to indefensible extremes. The number of arrests mounted into the hundreds, then into the thousands, and the killings in many cases were accompanied by torture and mutilation. Efforts have recently been made to bring the epidemic of slaughter to an end.



War Minister General Stretor and staff in the new army uniforms. Under his administration strict discipline is maintained and the new army is being brought into thorough condition. At the time of the last Bolshevik invasion of Poland Hungarian forces were offered to the Allies, but the offer was declined.

(© Keystone View Co.)



Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, reviewing the new Hungarian Guard, which wears German helmets. Especial care is taken to exclude those of Bolshevik tendencies from the ranks.

(© Keystone View Co.)

## "Red" and Polish Representatives at Minsk Conference



Two "Red" Commissaries of high rank on the way to the conference at Minsk. A notable feature of their costume is the conical hat, which has been adopted as the official Soviet headdress by Commissaries of Trotzky's staff, and indicates high rank. It is of Tartar origin, and to a certain extent smacks of the Middle Ages.

**M. DANISHEVSKY**  
President of the  
Bolshevist delegation at  
the conference at Minsk.  
At the time the confer-  
ence met the Soviet rep-  
resentatives took a  
haughty and arrogant  
stand that deeply of-  
fended the Poles.

**M. DABSKI**  
Member of the  
Polish delegation  
at the Minsk Confer-  
ence. The sanitary con-  
ditions at Minsk were  
such that several of the  
delegates fell ill. They  
were recalled on Sept. 2  
and Riga was fixed upon  
for a new conference.



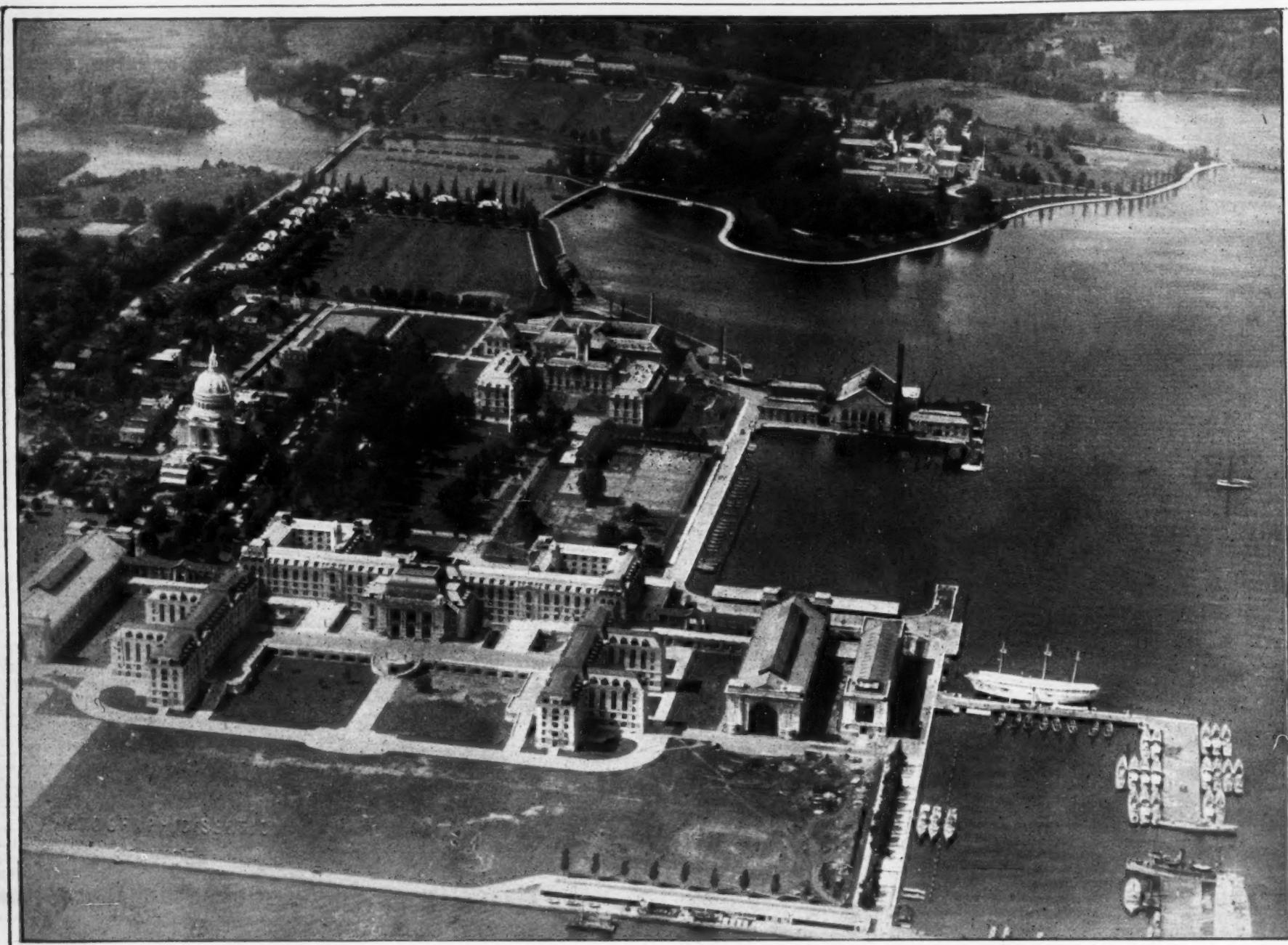
Meeting of the Polish delegation with the Bolshevik Commissaries on a road crossing the hostile lines. At the left are the Poles, while the Soviet representatives are at right. At the time the con-

ference was arranged the Bolsheviks were scoring marked victories in the field, and it seemed as though Warsaw, the capital of Poland, might at any moment fall into their hands. They came to the conference, therefore, with

the spirit and bearing of conquerors, and the Polish delegates were subjected to humiliation and insult. Suddenly the situation changed, the Bolsheviks were driven back in rout from Warsaw, thousands of prisoners and hun-

dreds of guns were captured. It was now the turn of the Poles to dictate conditions. The conference at Minsk was called off and Riga was fixed upon as the seat of a new gathering to discuss armistice and peace terms.

## Annapolis and West Point Photographed From the Sky



A strikingly clear view of the Annapolis Naval Academy, the Government institution for the training of naval officers. The photograph was taken from an airplane by a U. S. Army aviator. The extensive grounds and numerous structures are brought out with remarkable distinctness. Annapolis is located on the Severn River two miles from Chesapeake Bay and 37 miles from Washington. The Naval Academy was established in 1845. The course of instruction is second to that of no other similar institution in the world, and among its graduates are scores who have added lustre to the naval annals of the country.

(Photograph by U. S. Army Air Service.)



Airplane view of West Point, showing the buildings and grounds of the U. S. Military Academy. The Academy was formally opened in 1802. It is beautifully situated at the narrow pass where the Hudson breaks through the highlands, whose bold and rugged peaks rise on every side. The buildings occupy a plateau 180 feet above the water, commanding a superb view up the river.

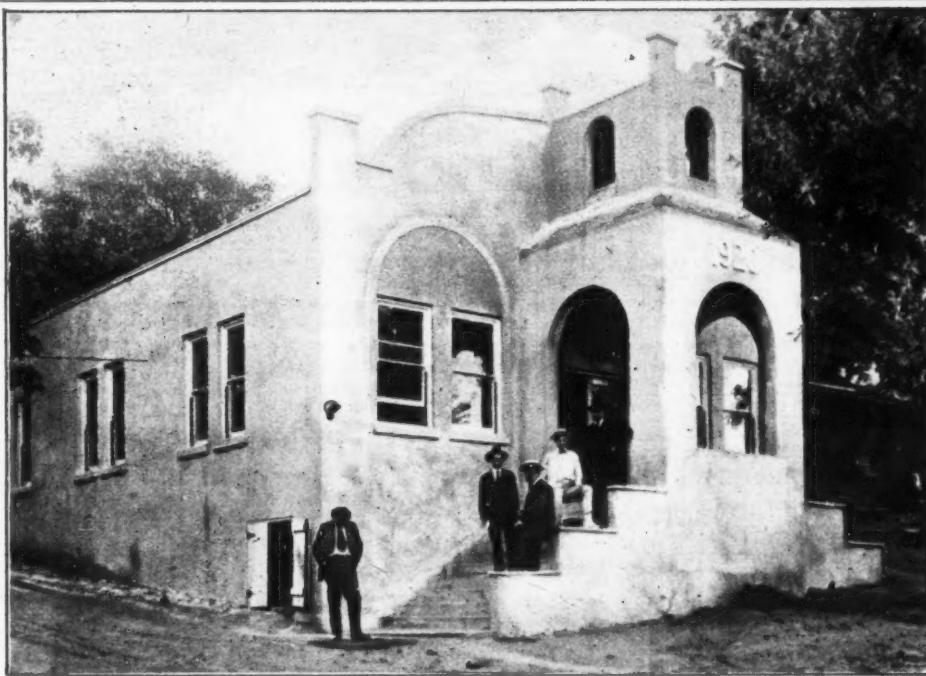
(Photograph by U. S. Army Air Service.)

## Some Aspects of California's Japanese Problem



FOR a number of years there has been agitation more or less intense on the Pacific Coast against the immigration of Japanese. It reached such a point that in 1907 a "Gentlemen's Agreement" was made between the United States and Japan whereby the latter country agreed to restrict the departure of her subjects for Hawaii or America. Despite that agreement the Japanese population in California has more than doubled within a decade. In 1910 it was 41,356; today it is 87,279. The fact is pointed to as showing that the agreement has not been observed. On the other hand, it is advanced that the agreement made certain exceptions, such as former residents, parents, wives or children of residents, settled agriculturists and transient visitors, who are "non-laborers." These exceptions are alleged to account for a large part of the admitted increase in population. It is claimed by those most prominent in the anti-Japanese movement that thousands of Japanese immigrants have been smuggled across the Mexican border. Their settlement in large numbers among the thinly peopled regions of California tends to magnify the problem in the eyes of the native population. Japan is very sensitive about the racial inequality that is attributed to her people, and the continued agitation in California has had its effect in rousing a feeling of resentment that is increasingly expressed by the Japanese press and people. The pending California legislation is very drastic, and the Government at Washington is watching the situation closely.

Buddhist temple at Penryn, California, where there is a considerable settlement of Japanese who have erected this structure, where they may practice the religion of their fathers. It was built this year.  
(© International.)



Japanese farm settlement along the San Joaquin River, California. While large farms still predominate in California, those cultivated by the Japanese are small. The Japanese produce from 80 to 92 per cent. of the total State production of berries, celery, asparagus and seeds.

(© International.)



Japanese waiting at the entrance of the Immigration Dock at San Francisco for the word to take the steamer to go to Angel Island and claim their "picture brides."  
(© International.)



Stores owned and operated by Japanese in the village of Penryn, California. The Japanese have the habit of grouping together in small colonies.  
(© International.)



## Reprisals Carried Out in Ireland by Police and Military Forces



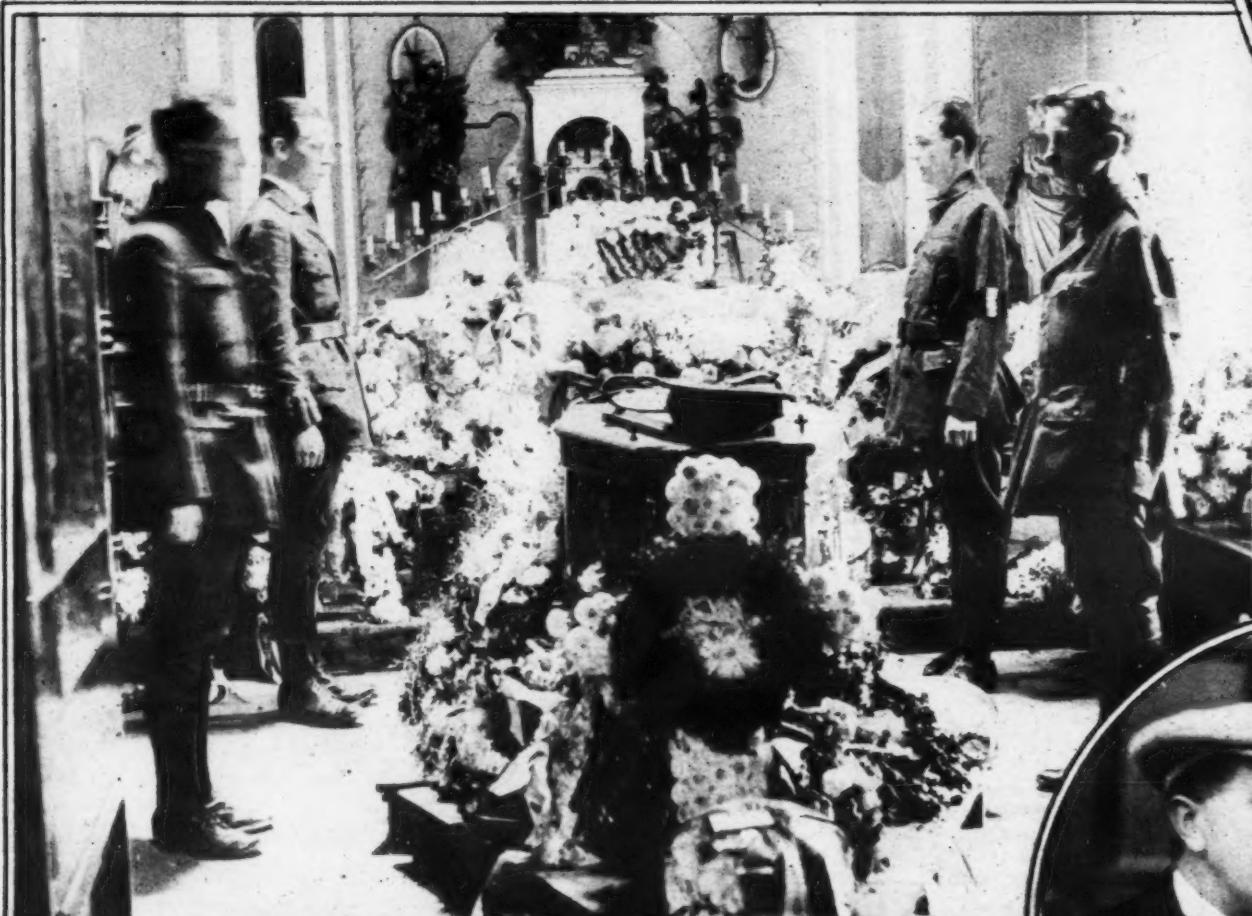
Row of ruined Irish cottages in Balbriggan, Ireland, where reprisals took place following the murder of District Inspector Burke of the Royal Irish Constabulary. A large part of the town was wrecked in revenge by Government soldiers, two persons were killed, and damage was done amounting to many thousands of pounds.

(© International.)



Coffin containing the body of a slain Sinn Fein leader being taken from the Royal Exchange Hotel, Dublin. John Lynch, a County Councilor of Limerick, entered the hotel at 3 o'clock in the morning, Lynch's room and shot him dead.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Body of Lieutenant Seamus Quirke, Irish Republican Army, lying in state in St. Finbar's Church, Cork. He was taken from his bed and shot, it was stated, as a reprisal for the murder of Constable Cromm in Galway.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)



J. J. Walsh, M.P. (in cap), outside the Cork Prison in which eleven Sinn Fein prisoners are dying from hunger strike. He is talking with Father Lyons.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)



Refugees from the town of Balbriggan, which was wrecked by British auxiliaries in revenge for the murder of Inspector Burke. The troops arrived at the sleeping town at midnight, stormed the town, and fired their rifles indiscriminately. Next day the population fled.

(© International.)

REPRISALS are still carried on in Ireland despite the fact that a large part of the people themselves, who have been Government for having let the situation get out of hand. The Balbriggan episode is described in the accompanying pictures. Very similar to the raid made on Tubbercurry, the following accounts are given of what happened to prevent the destruction of the town. From the managers of the creameries were received reports of a heroic struggle in the darkness and a thick fog to institutions with which the people of almost the entire community had bound up, and from the wives of the managers of the creameries, who was heard a story of how she and three children escaped from the raiders and also how she, while facing rifles pointed at her head, used a ruse to safeguard her husband.

When the news of the arrival of a police lorry reached Tubbercurry, two-thirds of its 900 population were in panic, anticipating a reprisal. About midnight the town was filled with uniformed men, including Commissioner O'Brien, who arrived in Tubbercurry. Two of the raiders came from the direction of Ballina, and two from the direction of Ballinrobe.

Accounts of what happened afterward, as given by various people, follow:

The raiders remained in Tubbercurry for nearly three hours. Refugees who had been crouching in the fields said they had seen the spread of the conflagration, the detonation of bombs and shells, and a shower of rifle shots and the like.

"Come out, you — — — Simons!" Around the watchers of the scene were women and children

# and Military Forces For the Killing of Their Comrades



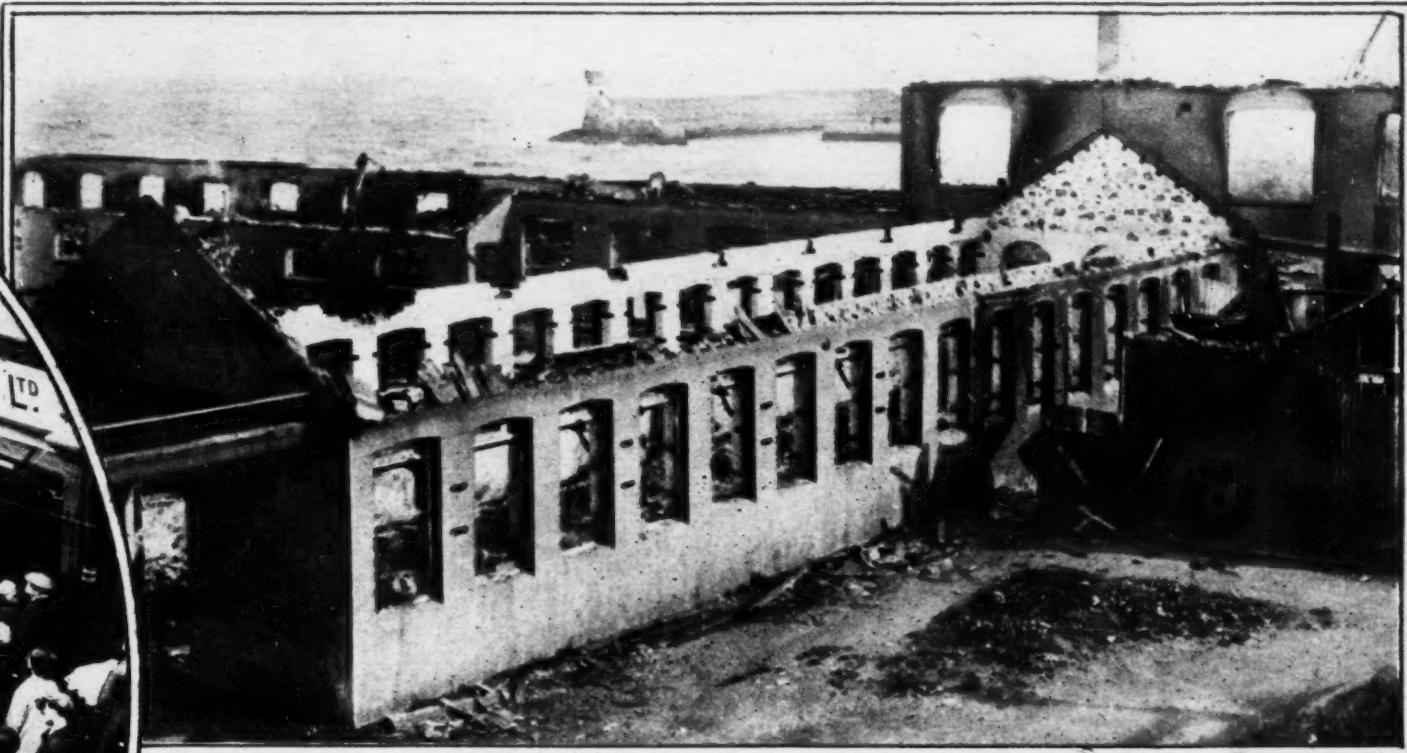
George Hotel, Dublin. The killer of Limerick. Armed in the morning, went to get him dead.

MISALS are still carried on Ireland despite the protests of a large part of the British themselves, who blame the agent for having let the troops off hand. The Balbriggan episode described in the accompanying

Very similar to this was made on Tubbercurry. Poignant details are given of attempts to save the destruction of the town; the managers of the two fire-crematories were received as of a heroic struggle in the smoke and a thick fog to save the lives with which the fortunes of the entire community were lost, and from the wife of one manager of the crematories told a story of how she and her children escaped from bullets, how she, while facing four pointed at her head, contrived to safeguard her husband.

The news of the ambushing of the lorry reached Tubbercurry in time. Of its 900 population fled, anticipating a speedy retribution. About midnight four lorries with uniformed men and, it is said, including Commissioner Russell, arrived in Tubbercurry. Two of them came from the direction of Ballymote and two from the direction of Sligo. Details of what happened afterwards are given by various townsmen:

Raiders remained in Tubbercurry nearly three hours. Refugees had been crouching in ditches and said they had witnessed the end of the conflagration, heard the detonation of bombs and of fusillade, rifle shots and the shout of "Out, you — Sinn Feiners!" the watchers of these events men and children screaming.



Hosiery factory at Balbriggan, 22 miles from Dublin, destroyed by fire during the wrecking of the town by British auxiliaries. The latter left Gormanstown, three miles distant, came to Balbriggan and set fire to part of it in revenge for the murder of a comrade.

(C International.)



Wagon piled with household belongings of inhabitants of Balbriggan who are fleeing from the smoking town the day after it had been assailed and partly burned by British auxiliaries. The people feared the return of the assailants on the following night, as they had threatened to do when they went away.

(C International.)



Donald O'Gallachain (standing), who is Acting Mayor of Cork during the imprisonment of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, who is on a hunger strike in Brixton Prison, England.

Women with their goods and chattels leaving the Irish town of Balbriggan after it had been sacked by the military forces. For days thereafter people slept in the fields and under hedges, fearing to return.

(C International.)

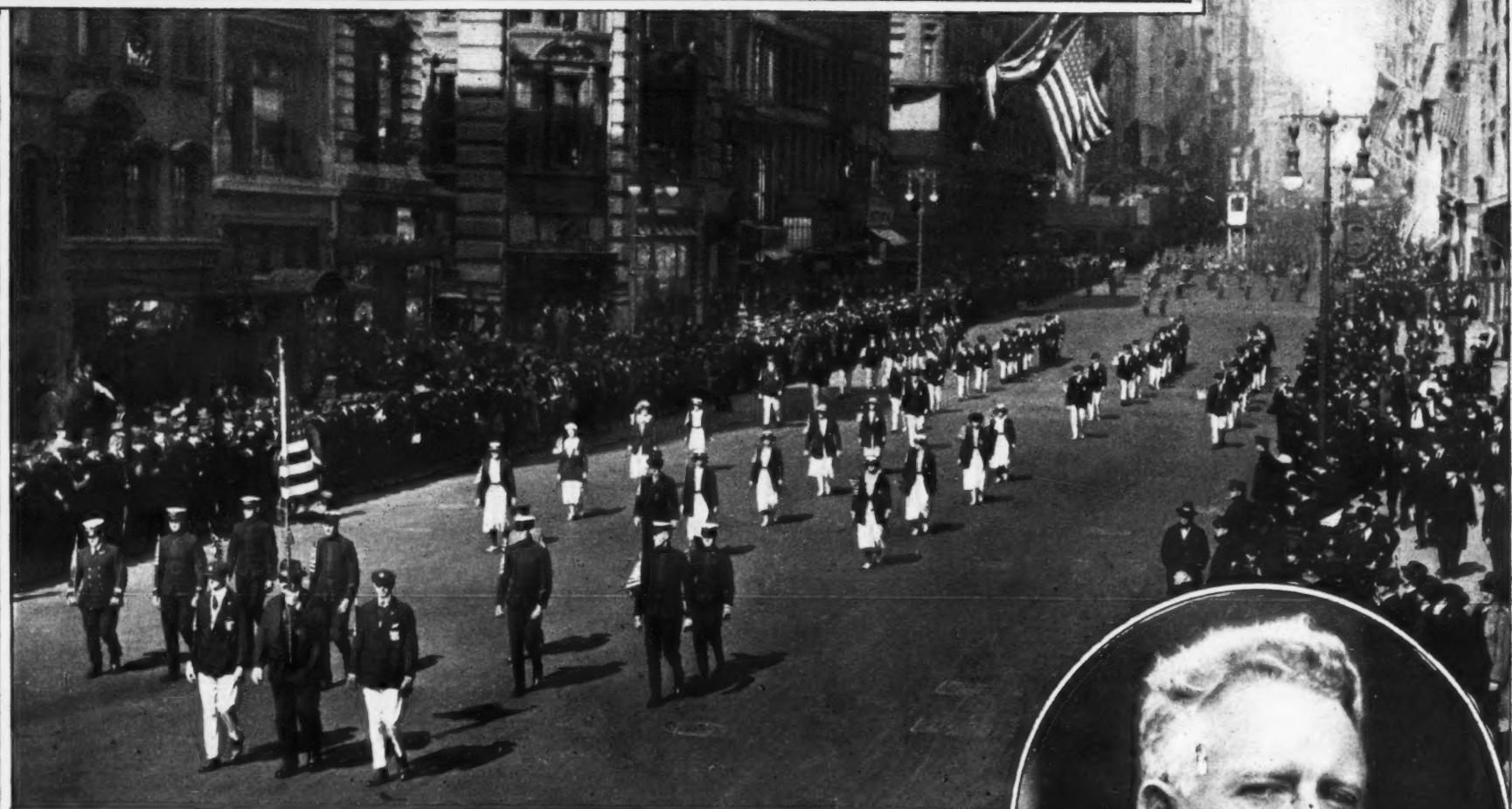


**Persons and Events That Have  
Recently Claimed Public Attention**



General Fayolle, the brilliant French General now on a visit to this country, conferring the Medaille Militaire, the highest French military distinction, on General Pershing at Fort Myer, Va. It was given not only for the General's own services, but also in recognition of the valor of American soldiers.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



American Olympic team parading on Fifth Avenue, New York, Oct. 2. The flag-bearer is Patrick McDonald, the winner of the 56-pound weight throw at the games.

(© Paul Thompson.)



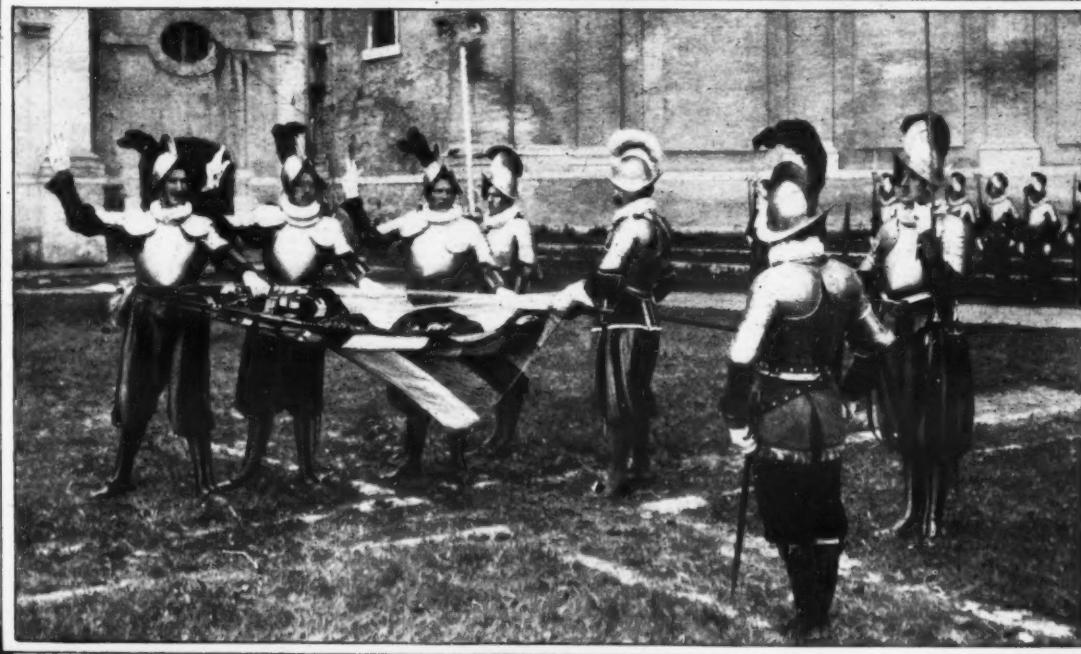
J. W. GALBRAITH, JR.,  
National Commander of the American Legion, chosen to succeed Franklin d'Olier at the second annual convention of the Legion held at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 29.



Parade of the American Olympic team passing the City Hall, New York. Mayor Hylan presented each of the athletes with a medal expressing the gratitude of the city.

(© International.)

## Oddities and Striking Incidents Snapped by the Camera



Swiss Guards in quaint old-time armor pledging their allegiance to the Papal flag before going on duty at the Vatican, which is now closely guarded owing to reports that Communists planned to take possession of the property.

(© Keystone View Co.)

View of the fire which started at the Barber Asphalt Company plant at Maurer, New Jersey, that had spectacular elements and caused a loss of over \$2,000,000.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Sing Sing Prison's famous band taking part in the ceremonies at the prison on occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new classification building by Governor Smith and other notables. Some excellent musicians are found among the prisoners, and a band has been organized that has achieved a wide reputation.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



A veteran bee fancier at Vincennes, Indiana, with innumerable bees clustered about him, giving the impression of a long beard. The bees are intelligent insects and amenable to gentle treatment, and the handler is wholly free of danger from their stings.

(© Publishers Photo Service.)

## Arms of Civilians Turned Over to the German Government



German officer taking an inventory of arms collected from civilians in compliance with a Government order. President Ebert in an appeal issued Aug. 24 reminded the people that failure to turn over arms would incur severe penalties.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)



Varied collection of arms that are being examined preparatory to destruction in compliance with the decree of the Reichstag. The Allies at San Remo made it clear to the German authorities that they were thoroughly in earnest regarding disarmament.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)



Turning in arms at a bureau of the Reichswehr. Hand grenades as well as rifles are in evidence. Shotguns seem to have been excepted, but all military rifles and even hunting rifles are included within the banned classes of arms. Premiums are paid for prompt delivery of weapons.

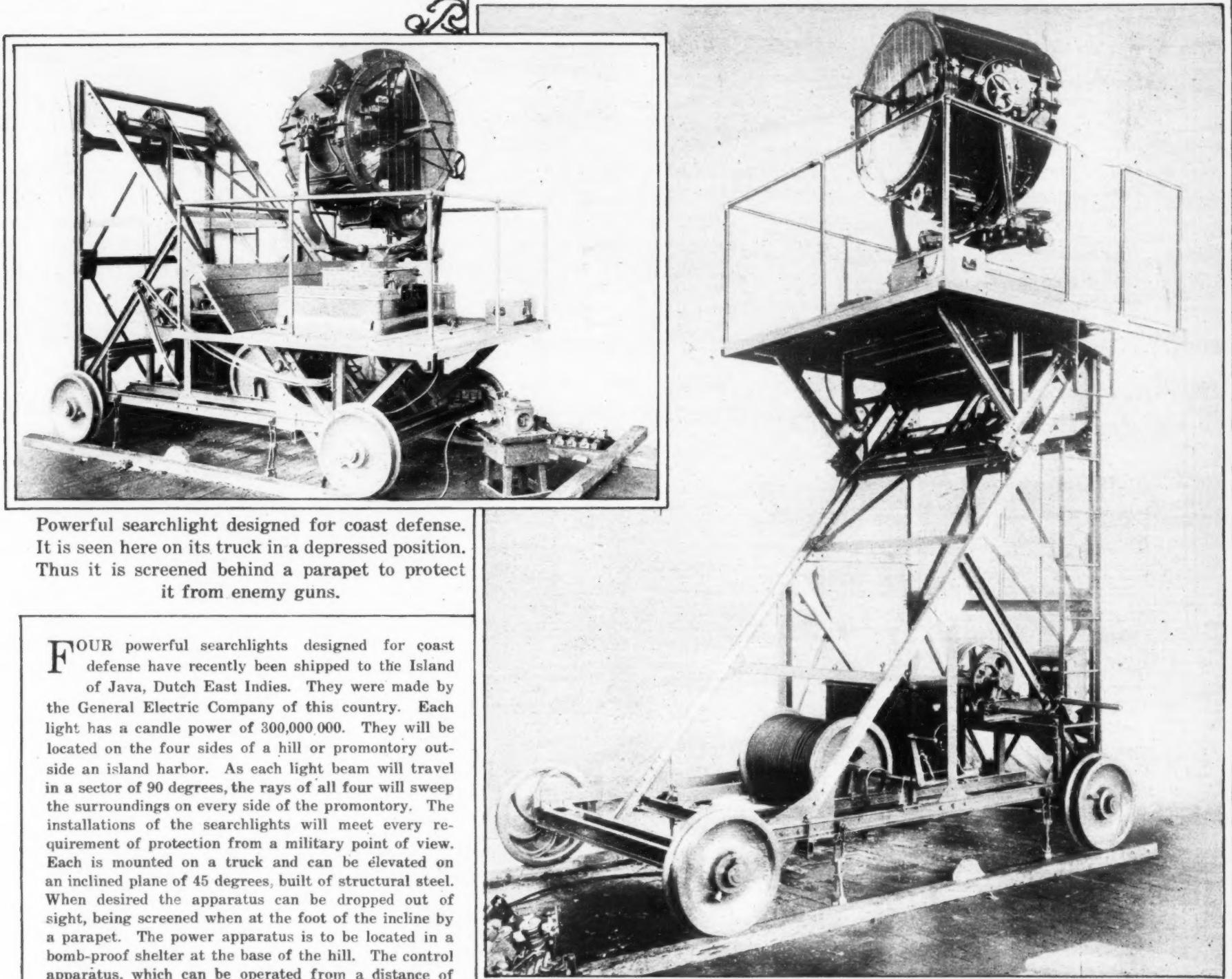
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

Mutilating the delivered rifles with hammers so that they cannot be used again. A premium of 100 marks was to be paid for each rifle delivered up before Oct. 10 and of 50 marks for each one surrendered by Oct. 20. Nov. 1 was fixed upon as the last day for voluntary delivery.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

THE whole question of German disarmament was brought up at the Spa Conference on July 8, 1920. Complaint had been made by the Allies that Germany had delayed or evaded compliance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles bearing on this problem. The Germans pleaded for a further delay of 15 months in fulfilling the disarmament terms. They declared that they had been hindered hitherto by great difficulties. Strike had followed strike. The rifles had been taken home by the soldiers, and it was alleged to be impossible to recover them. The Allies, wearied with excuses, refused to grant the extension of time demanded, and ordered that concealed arms be given up at once under severe penalties. Convinced at last of the Allies' determination, the German Government went to work in earnest to get the arms together. They offered premiums for prompt delivery and decreed penalties for failure to obey the law. On Sept. 10 it was estimated that the premiums would cost the Government 200,000,000 marks, though deliveries were not so rapid as had been expected of some 1,500,000 army rifles, and thousands of machine guns still in the hands of civilians.

# Appliances For Coast Defense and Waterway Improvement

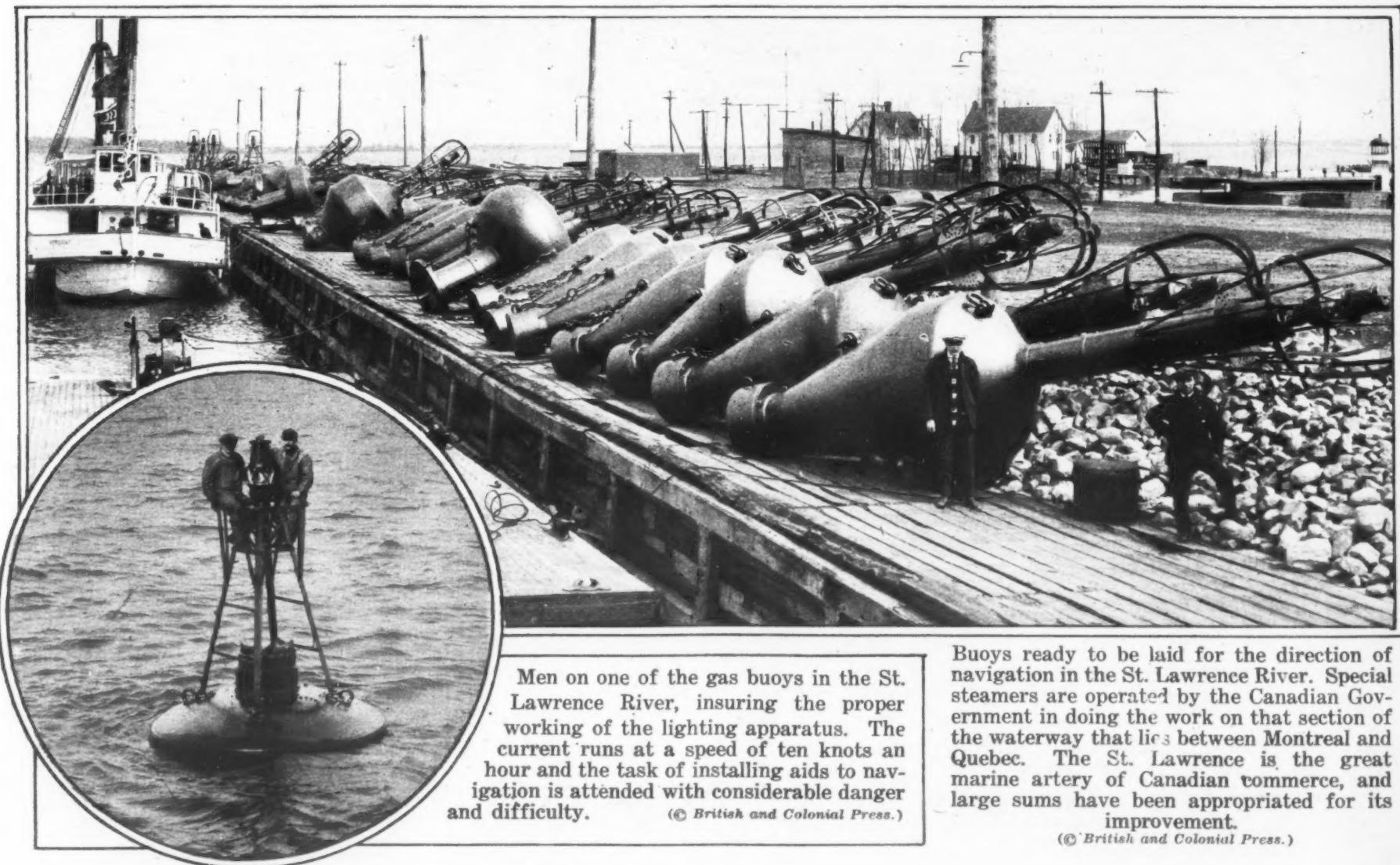


Powerful searchlight designed for coast defense. It is seen here on its truck in a depressed position. Thus it is screened behind a parapet to protect it from enemy guns.

FOUR powerful searchlights designed for coast defense have recently been shipped to the Island of Java, Dutch East Indies. They were made by the General Electric Company of this country. Each light has a candle power of 300,000,000. They will be located on the four sides of a hill or promontory outside an island harbor. As each light beam will travel in a sector of 90 degrees, the rays of all four will sweep the surroundings on every side of the promontory. The installations of the searchlights will meet every requirement of protection from a military point of view. Each is mounted on a truck and can be elevated on an inclined plane of 45 degrees, built of structural steel. When desired the apparatus can be dropped out of sight, being screened when at the foot of the incline by a parapet. The power apparatus is to be located in a bomb-proof shelter at the base of the hill. The control apparatus, which can be operated from a distance of 1,000 feet, is to be located in an observer's lookout placed in an advantageous position on the brow of the hill.

Searchlight after it has been elevated on an inclined plane of 45 degrees. The light is of 300,000,000 candle power. It can be controlled from a great distance and extinguished at will. It travels in a sector of 90 degrees.

*(Courtesy of General Electric Co.)*



Men on one of the gas buoys in the St. Lawrence River, insuring the proper working of the lighting apparatus. The current runs at a speed of ten knots an hour and the task of installing aids to navigation is attended with considerable danger and difficulty.

*(© British and Colonial Press.)*

Buoys ready to be laid for the direction of navigation in the St. Lawrence River. Special steamers are operated by the Canadian Government in doing the work on that section of the waterway that lies between Montreal and Quebec. The St. Lawrence is the great marine artery of Canadian commerce, and large sums have been appropriated for its improvement.

*(© British and Colonial Press.)*

## Actresses of Charm and Distinction in Plays That



JANE RICHARDSON

Michigan girl, said to be the youngest prima donna on New York stage, now playing in the musical comedy, "Pitter Patter."

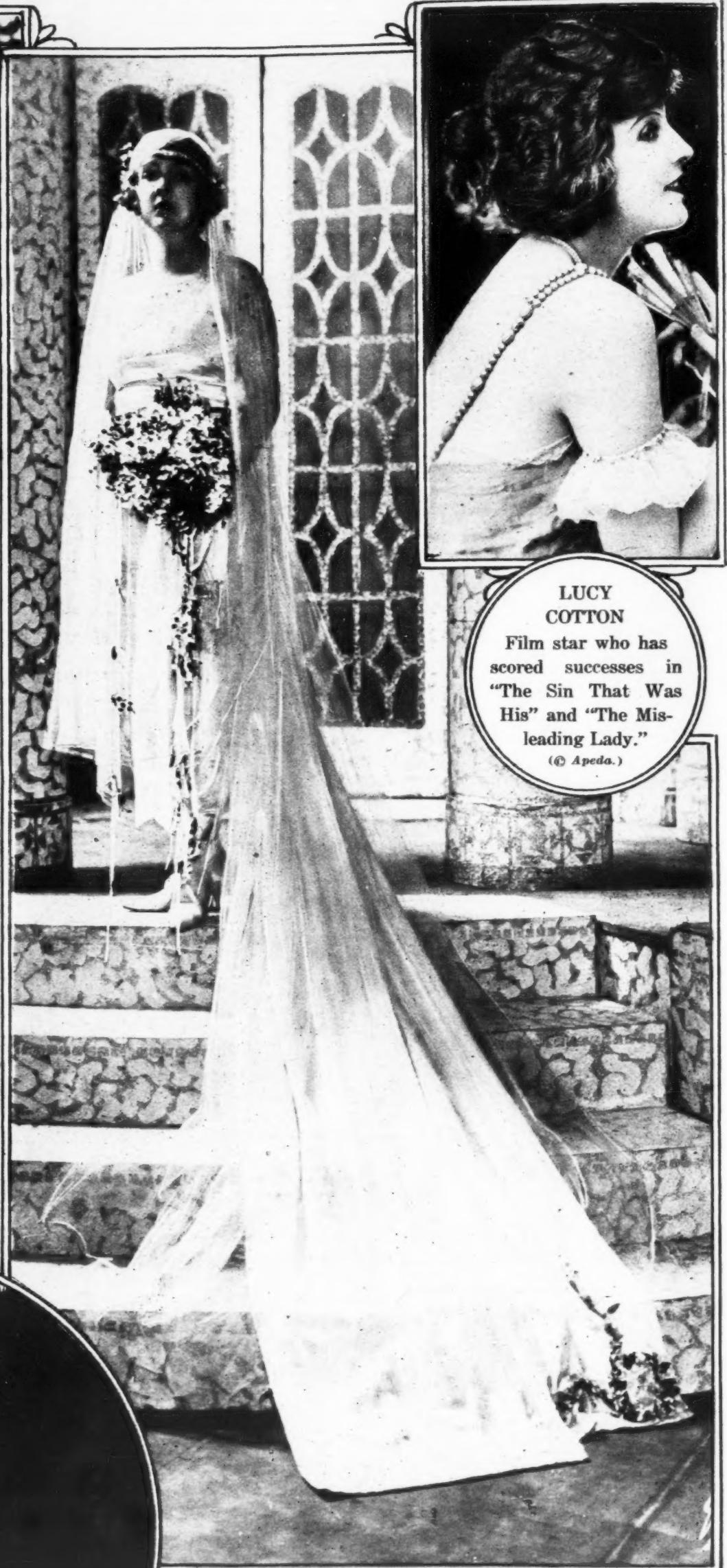
(Photo White Studio.)



CLAIBORNE FOSTER

Who has scored a pronounced success in "Ladies' Night," in which she takes the role of Dulcie Walters, the pretty, neglected wife.

(© Alfred Cheney Johnston.)



LUCY COTTON

Film star who has scored successes in "The Sin That Was His" and "The Misleading Lady."

(© Apeda.)

HELEN BOLTON

Who as the "widow," who isn't quite sure whether her husband is dead, furnishes much of the humor of "Pitter Patter." She is finally convinced and assuages her grief by marrying the tenor.

(© White Studio.)

hat  
Are Holding the Boards in Metropolitan Theatres



**FLORA SHEFFIELD**  
With Percy Helton and Charles McNaughton in "Three Live Ghosts" at the moment when she tears up the bank certificates, destroying the evidence of the boy's guilt.



**ADA MAE WEEKS**

Piquant and versatile actress whose clever work has proved a feature in the musical pastime, "Jim Jam Jems," that has just had its opening in the metropolis.

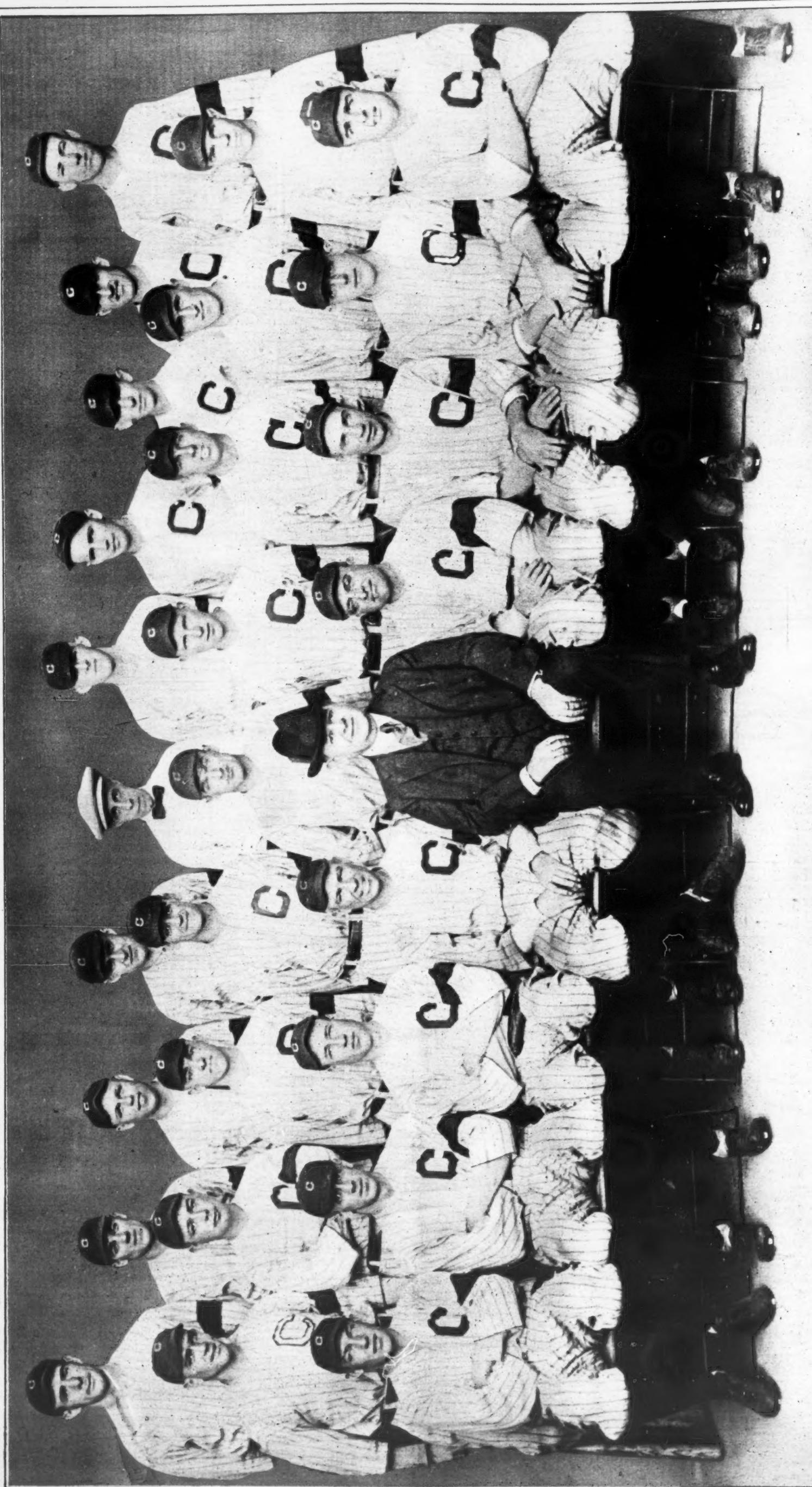
(© Moffett)

**GLADYS HANSON**  
As Sharazad in "Mecca," the gorgeous spectacle which employs 400 people, and is produced on a gigantic scale.  
(© White.)

**GENEVIEVE TOBIN**

As Pat O'Day, the harp-playing "broth of a boy" in the comedy of Manhattan as it was a century ago, "Little Old New York." (© Campbell Studio.)

Winners of the Baseball Championship in the American League, 1920



CLEVELAND TEAM THAT WILL BATTLE WITH THE BROOKLYNS IN THE WORLD'S SERIES.

Top row, left to right: Nunamaker, Jamieson, Odewald, Cykowski, Smallwood (trainer), Hamilton, Wood, Graney, Smith, Morton. Centre row: O'Neill, Thomas, Evans, Burns, Gardner, Lunte, Johnston, Wambsganss, Sewell. Front row: Uhle, Caldwell, Bagby, Speaker (manager), Dunn (owner), McCalister, Coveleskie, Clark, Mails.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

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## Disclosures That Have Startled the Baseball World



FRED  
McMULLEN

Utility infielder of the Chicago White Sox, who was named as a link between gamblers and players.

(© International.)



"BUCK"  
WEAVER

Third baseman of the White Sox, who is alleged to have been indicted for throwing games.

(© International.)



AUGUST  
HERRMANN

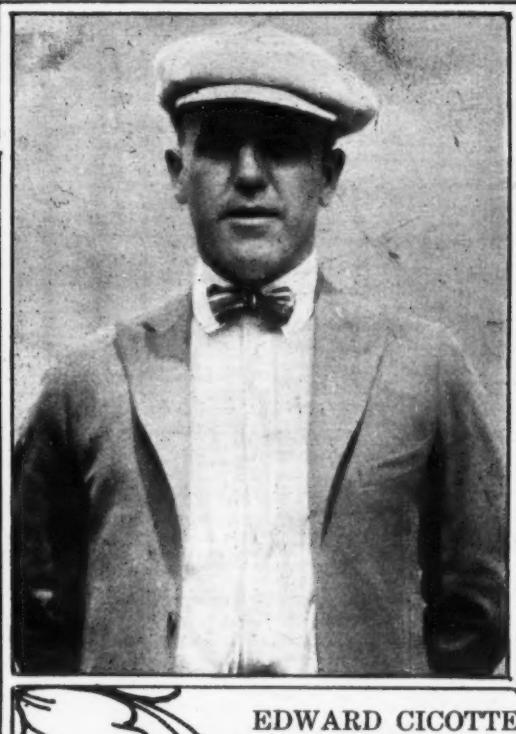
President of the Cincinnati Reds, who won the last world's series.

(© International.)



CHARLES  
RISBERG,  
Shortstop of the White Sox, and said to have been one of the eight players indicted by the Grand Jury investigating baseball matters.

(© International.)



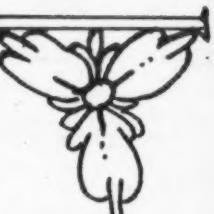
EDWARD CICOTTE,  
Once premier pitcher of the White Sox, but now suspended from the team for crooked playing. He has confessed that he received \$10,000 for losing to the Cincinnati.

He pitched the first game of the world's series and lost.



JOE JACKSON (right), White Sox outfielder, confessing his guilt to State's Attorney Repleglo.

(© International.)



CLAUDE  
WILLIAMS

Southpaw twirler of the Sox, who has confessed accepting a bribe to throw games.

"CHICK" GANDIL

Former first baseman of the White Sox, and said to have been indicted for crooked playing.

(© International.)



CHARLES  
COMISKEY  
Owner of the White Sox, who promptly suspended the members of the team involved in the baseball scandal. He was formerly a crack first baseman.

(© International.)

# Largest Wireless Station in World at Nauen, Germany



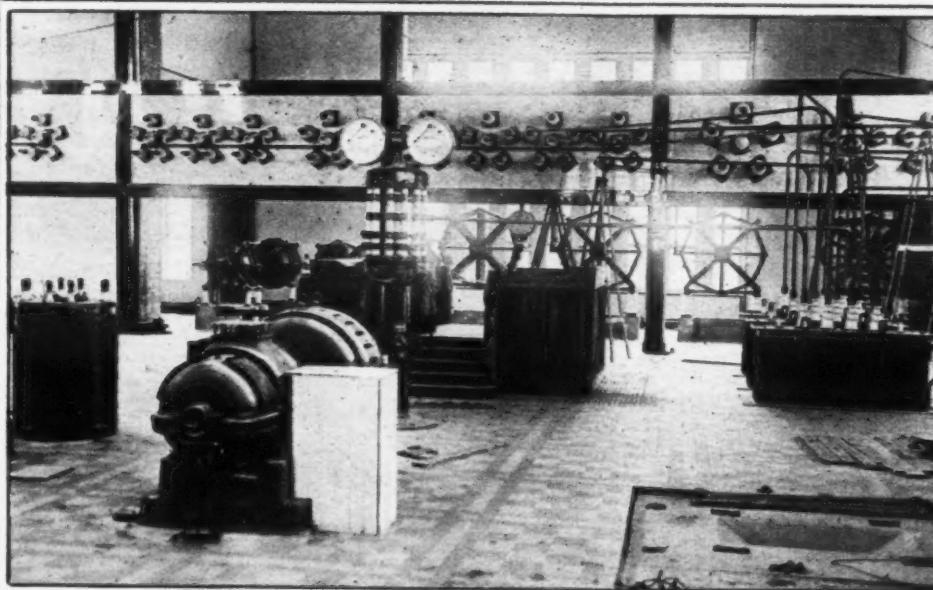
THE completed wireless sending station at Nauen, Germany, the largest in the world, was officially dedicated Sept. 29 in the presence of an invited company, including Ellis Loring Dresel, the United States Commissioner to Berlin. Other members of the American mission also were present, as were representatives of a number of other countries, American and English newspaper men and German officials and scientists.

President Ebert, who spoke at the function, after congratulating the German makers of the plant on their skill and ingenuity, sent broadcast a message opening the new service.

The towers and antennae which serve America, just completed, have a sending radius of 12,000 miles and a capacity of seventy-five words a minute.

One of the power generating rooms in the Nauen station.  
(© International.)

Great wireless station at Nauen, Germany, that was opened with elaborate ceremonies, Sept. 29.  
(© International.)



## Japanese Customs Yielding to Modern Methods.

Motor cycle that has taken the place of the men who ordinarily draws the rickshaw along the streets and highways of Japan. The old-time runner made surprising speed and had phenomenal endurance, but this invention can surpass him in both qualities.  
(© International.)



STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,  
MANAGEMENT, &c., REQUIRED  
BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF  
AUG. 24, 1912, OF

## Mid-Week Pictorial

Published weekly at New York, N.Y., for

October 1, 1920.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Before me, a Registered Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Adolph S. Ochs, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, &c., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs.

The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

Editor—George W. Ochs Oakes.

The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

Managing Editor—George W. Ochs Oakes.

The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

Business Manager—George W. Ochs Oakes.

The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

2. That the owners are:

Owner—The New York Times Company. Stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock:

Adolph S. Ochs, majority stockholder. The Times, New York City; Charles R. Miller, The Times, New York City; Elisabeth L. Cary, The Times, New York City; C. V. Van Andra, The Times, New York City; Louis Wiley, The Times, New York City; Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, The Times, New York City; Estate of John Morris, The Times, New York City; Jeanet E. L. Sullivan, 154 East 7th St., New York City; John G. Agar, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Annie M. McClymonds Morris Plains, N. J.; Madge D. Miller, 21 E. 9th St., New York City, N. Y.; Hoyt Miller, 21 E. 9th St., New York City, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

New York Trust Company, Trustee; Caroline E. Richmond, Horace E. Smith, Mrs. A. Lobenstein, Leo Wise, Trustees George Lauder Trust, Louis Wiley, Henry R. Hoyt, Miss Marie Theresa Kohn, Mrs. Gertrude O'Brien, Mrs. Louise W. Carnegie, Miss R. S. Hoyt, Mrs. R. E. Hoyt.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such Trustee is acting. It is further given that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders, who do not appear upon the books of the company as Trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher.

Swear to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1920.  
(Signed) Arnold Sanchez,  
Notary Public, New York Co., No. 2,378. Commission  
expires March 30, 1922.

# Huge Water System That Supplies New York City

Catskill water supply entering the Kensico Reservoir after traveling from the Ashokan Reservoir in the Catskills through 75 miles of aqueduct. The water supply of New York City is the greatest of all water works in existence. The Catskill Aqueduct brings to the city 250,000,000 gallons of water daily.

(© Keystone View Co.)



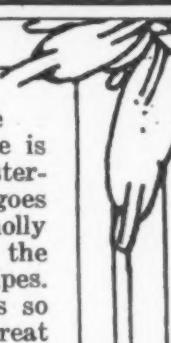
Screens at the outlet to the Catskill Aqueduct at the Kensico Reservoir being lowered into place after being cleansed. They keep fish and floating objects from going through.

**N**EW YORK CITY'S Catskill Mountain water supply system is the greatest of water works, modern or ancient. The portion of the great project which has been completed constitutes three-quarters of the whole and embraces the Ashokan reservoir, an artificial lake twelve miles long for storing the waters of Esopus Creek, the Catskill Aqueduct extending ninety-two miles from this reservoir to the city's northern boundary and thirty-five miles within the city limits, including the branch of the Borough of Queens, Kensico storage reservoir near White Plains, Hill View equalizing reservoir at the city line and Silver Lake terminal reservoir on Staten Island. Construction was begun in 1907. Night and day the water now flows unceasingly from the mountains to Staten Island, 120 miles. To the city's permanent water resources an addition has been made which can be depended upon for at least 250,000,000 gallons daily. Development of the second Catskill watershed, that of Schoharie Creek, now under construction, will in a few years round out the system and make the total quantity of new water from the mountains not less than 500,000,000 gallons each day. New York City uses 615,000,000 gallons daily.

The new Catskill Mountain water supply is a gravity system. For New York City's Catskill Mountain water system there are two contiguous drainage areas, or watersheds, occupying the central portion of the Catskill Mountains lying between 85 and 125 miles from New York. The Schoharie watershed has an area of 314 square miles. Esopus has an area of 257 square miles. These two watersheds have a total area of 571 square miles.

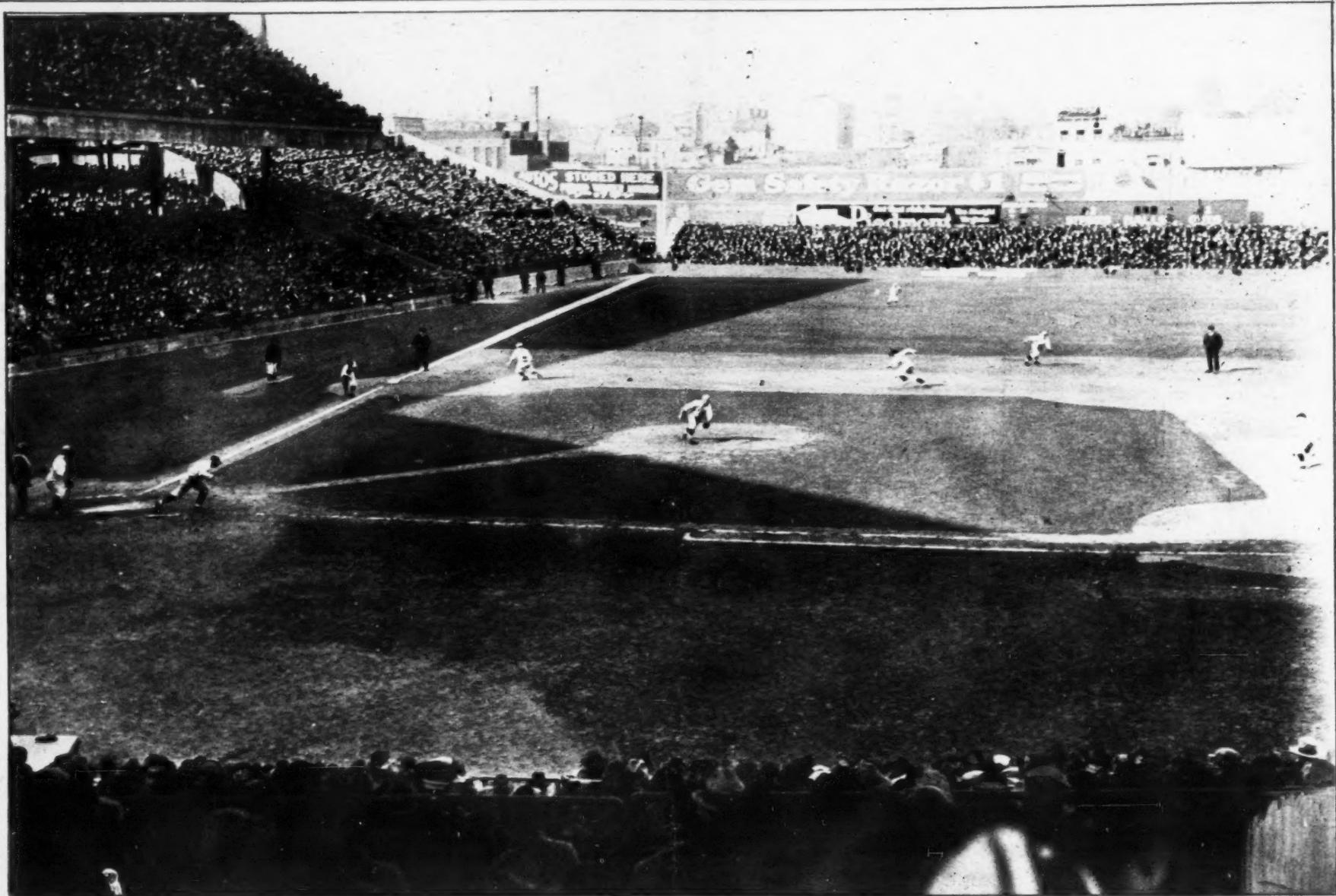


Repairing a leaking chlorine gas tank. A gas mask has to be used by the operator. Chlorine is used to insure the practical sterilization of the water before it goes to the city, but the gas is wholly neutralized or dissipated before the water reaches the distribution pipes. The health of the city depends so much upon its water that great precautions are taken.



Aerator at Kensico Reservoir which is used to remove all objectionable gases and odors from the New York water supply. The aerator is a great fountain basin approximately 500 feet long by 250 feet wide, containing about 1,600 nozzles, through which jets of water are thrown vertically into the air, permitting a thorough admixture of oxygen that destroys impurities and bad odors.

## Exciting Plays in Second Game of World's Series



**Four men running bases at the same time in the eighth inning of the second game, when the Clevelands staged what seemed a promising rally. With the bases full, Johnston hit to Kilduff, forcing Gardner at second. Johnston is seen running to first, Gardner to second, Burns to third, and Jamieson to the plate. Brooklyn won, 3 to 0.**



**Griffith caught at the plate in the third inning of the second game of the world's series at Brooklyn, Oct. 6. The bases were filled, with Griffith on second and Myers at the bat. Myers hit to Gardner and Olson was forced at the plate. O'Neill threw to first to catch Myers, but the throw was poor and the runner was safe. Johnston made a quick return to O'Neill and Griffith, who had tried to score from second, was caught at the plate. The play was peculiar, for two men were put out at the plate on a single hit. (© Underwood & Underwood.)**